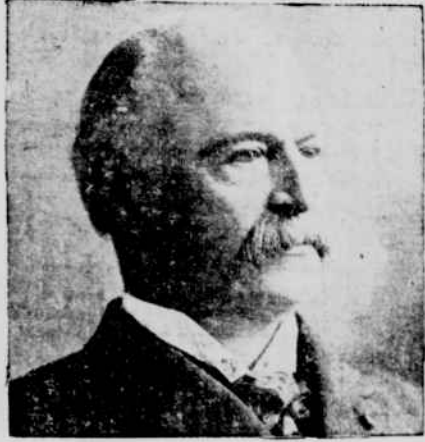
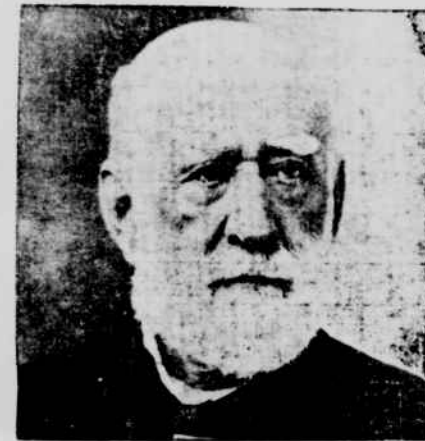
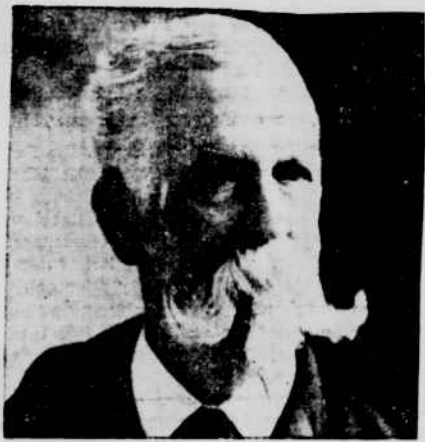
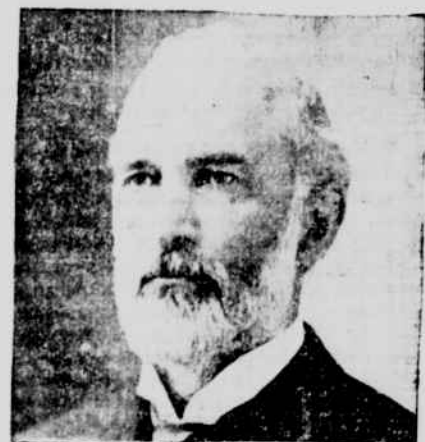


THE MONETARY COMMISSION.

GEORGE E. LEIGHTON,
OF MISSOURI.GEORGE F. EDMUNDS,
OF VERMONT.LOUIS A. GARNETT,
OF CALIFORNIA.PROF. J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN,
OF ILLINOIS.STUYVESANT FISH,
OF NEW YORK.

CHARLES S. PARRCHILD, OF NEW YORK.

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OF PENNSYLVANIA.W. B. DEAN,
OF MINNESOTA.T. O. BUSH,
OF ALABAMA.ROBERT S. TAYLOR,
OF INDIANA.J. W. FRIES,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

demanding it, for politicians are ever quick to heed the instructions of their constituents.

Moreover, the Senate is no longer a "silver" body. True, the silver men are still numerous and noisy, but it is a fact capable of easy demonstration that a Free Coinage bill cannot at this session pass the Senate. A Senator, a strong bimetalist, but who is above all a staunch supporter of a sound monetary system, said in speaking of this subject recently that he believed there were men in the Senate, whose natural affiliations and geographical location have long kept them within the free silver ranks, who would not only oppose the free coinage of silver as a menace to the business stability of the country, but who might be induced to vote for a moderate measure of currency reform, or at

least along the lines of the recommendations embraced in the President's Message to Congress.

MILITARY BALLOONING.

From Industries and Iron.

For many years past the attention of our military authorities has been given to the development of aeronautics in connection with warfare. Formerly experiments were chiefly carried on at Woolwich, but in course of time a distinct section of the army, called the Balloon section, was created, its headquarters being at Aldershot. This section has recently been on duty at the artillery ranges at Okehampton and Lydd, under command of Captain Heath, R. E., but having completed its duties it has now returned to headquarters. The operations at Okehampton were chiefly directed to the observation of the horse and field artillery practice, while at Lydd attention was given to the effects

of experiments with siege guns and various forms of explosives against bombproof and other buildings. The weather frequently interfered with the observations, and experience shows that a captive balloon is of little service for military purposes with the wind at a strength of over twenty miles an hour. On the whole, however, the results attained are considered to be satisfactory. In observing with a captive balloon the cable, which is a steel wire rope, is paid out from a reel mounted on a wagon, the height of ascent varying from 500 feet to 2,000 feet, according to requirement. Communication between the observer and the ground is effected either by telephone or by the message from the car being placed in a weighted bag and slid down the wire rope. Another method of observation, which is occasionally carried out at Aldershot, is from a free balloon. This method, however, is only applicable where the ascent and descent can be made in a friendly country or from besieged places, with the

view of communicating with the outer world over the heads of the besiegers. The principle is of course limited in application, and to our mind of doubtful utility, and is not likely to be very generally made use of in actual practice.

THE USUAL RESULT.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"How is your club for the interchange and development of ideas getting along?"
"Well, so far, it has developed the idea in each member that he is the only man who has any ideas."

QUALITY.

From The Detroit Journal.

"I have been told that the best society is very stupid."
"Oh, I can't believe it is so good as that."